Wreck of the White Star Steamship Atlantic.

SEVEN HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

All the Women and Children Drowned in Their Berths.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN SAVED.

The Ship Strikes and Goes Down at Meagher's Head.

WITHIN TWENTY-TWO MILES OF HALIFAX

Fifty Cabin and Nine Hundred Steerage from the rigging. Passengers on Board.

A DARK NIGHT AND AN ANGRY SEA.

The Captain and a Few of the Officers Saved.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

Prospect Head Light Mistaken for That on Cape Sambro.

THE STORY OF A RESCUED OFFICER.

Short of Coal When Eleven Days Out from Liverpool.

RUNNING INTO HALIFAX.

The Terrible Scene When the Steamer Struck and Went Down.

LAUNCHING THE LIFEBOATS.

The Atlantic Completely Submerged and Left a Wreck.

STEAMERS TO THE RESCUE.

HALIFAX, April 1, 1873.

The steamer Atlantic, of the White Star line, while endeavoring to make Halifax Harbor on Monday night, in thick weather, for more coal, mistook Prospect Head Light for that on Cape Sambro, the former being several miles distant. The result was terrible. The steamer, instead of running into the capacious harbor of Halifax, struck upon the rocks, and became a total wreck.

board, and it is believed that at least

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERISHED

The passengers were nearly all emigrants. A steamer with three schooners in tow is to proceed to the scene to-night to bring the survivors and render what assistance may be in

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER

HALFAX, N. S., April 1, 1873.

This afternoon a report being current that a steamer had been wrecked on the coast and several lives lost was first regarded as a cruel April-fool hoax, but this evening the Cunard agents here received news that it was all true, and that only a little of the truth had been told, the fact being that the White Star steamer Atlantic, Captain Williams, from Liverpool for New York, while coming into this port for coal, struck on Meagher's Rock, near Cape Prospect, twenty-two miles west of Halifax, and became a total wreck.

SEVEN HUNDRED PEOPLE DROWNED

Of about one thousand souls on board upwards of seven hundred were drowned. The third officer, Brady, arrived in this city this evening. He says that the Atlantic left Liverpool on the 20th of March, with upwards of nine hundred steerage passengers and about fifty cabin passengers. The steamer experi-

BOISTEROUS WEATHER DURING THE PASSAGE, but all went well until noon on the 31st of March, when the supply of coal became neary

The captain determined to put into Halifax. The captain and third officer were on deck until midnight.

THE POSITION OF THE SHIP.

The position of the ship was then judged to Mr. Brad had be Lambro Light, bearing north-northwest thirty-nine miles. The Captain then went into his chart-room, leaving orders to be called if there was any change of the vessel's position. Brady went to bed about the same time as the Captain.

THE SHIP STRIKES.

The next thing that he remembers is, that he was thrown out of his bunk, and he felt the ship strike several times. He then rushed on the deck and found the Captain and officers there, and the deck full Bradycannot tell, as he was sleeping. He

d to clear away a boat. The captain and the other officers were busy doing the same thing. Brady got his boat out and put two women in it. A number of men attempted to get into it, and about a dozen succeeded. Just at that moment the steamer

and sunk. Only one boat had been got out, and that was carried down by the steamer, and all in it were lost. Brady scrambled into the mizzen rigging, which was above the water, and seeing that he could do nothing there he then went forward and unwove the

halyards, being assisted by Quartermasters

OVER ON HER BEAM ENDS

SWINGING ASHORE

Speakman and Owen.

Brady then took the halyards, and all three swum to the rocks, and then a line was hauled ashore and a number of the passengers landed by it. A number had got on the rock, but, as the tide was rising, their position was no better than on the vessel. Just then the fishermen on the shore came out in boats and rescued those on the rock and a large number

Brady remained at the scene until noon today, when all who were alive on board had been saved except the chief officer, Mr. Frith, who was in the rigging shouting for help. Brady says he tried to get a crew to go to the rescue of Frith, but the sea was so heavy that no body would volunteer. Altogether about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS WERE SAVED, including Captain Williams; also the fourth officer, Mr. Brown; the doctor, and several of the engineers and sailors. Not one woman or child was saved. Most of them, as well as hundreds of the men, were drowned in their

The steamer struck about two o'clock this morning. The weather all the time was dark. but not thick, and the sea rough.

ASSISTANCE SENT TO THE SCENE.

Steamers are going down to-night to render what assistance they possibly can. All the people saved from the wreck, with the exception of Brady, are still at Prospect, where the fishermen are giving them all the attention they possibly can.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following is the Chronicle's report of the disaster: -

It is our painful duty this morning to record the most terrible marine disaster that has ever occurred on our coast, the loss of a great ocean steamship, with about seven hundred and fifty lives. Yesterday atternoon a report lbecame current that a steamer had been wrecked somewhere on the coast and one or two lives lost. The report was regarded as one of the canards put afloat on All Fool's Day, and little regard was paid to it. Soon the report became more definite, and we knew that the steamer Atlantic. of the White Star line, was

ASHORE NEAR PROSPECT

and that several lives had been lost. Even yet the public were inclined to regard the story as a malicious hoax. A little later, however, it became known that the report was well founded, and that but a small part of the truth had been told, the fact being that the Atlantic had been

WRECKED ON MEAGHER'S ROCK.

near Prospect, twenty-two miles west of Halifax, and out of about one thousand souls on board 750 were lost. Need we say that the terrible announcement created a profound feeling of horror throughout the community!

THE THIRD OFFICER'S STORY.

Having ascertained that one man from the wrecked ship had arrived in town a reporter went in search of him, and found him in an eating house in Upper Water street. He proved to be Mr. Brady, third officer of the Atlantic. Bruised, worn out and almost speechless after the terrible events of the morning, he was, as might be expected, in no condition to talk; nevertheless he cheerfully consented to snswer the reporter's questions and gave such information as he could. The Atlantic, Mr. Brady said, left Liverpool on Thursday, March 20, for New York, touched at Queenstown the next day. to receive the mails and passengers, after which she started on her voyage across the ocean. She had a full cargo of general merchandise and a very large number of passengers. Mr. Brady could not give the precise number, bu thought there were

MORE THAN EIGHT HUNDRED IN THE STEERAGE and about fifty in the cabin. These, with her crew, would probably make the total number not less than one thousand souls. She was commanded by Captain James Agnew Williams. Rough weather was experienced, but nothing worthy of note occurred until noon on Monday, the 31st, when, the coal being shot, Captain Williams resolved to put into Haliax for a supply. The Captain and

THE NIGHT WATCH

up to midnight, when they were relieved by the chief and fourth officers. At that time they judged that Sambro Light then bore north-northwest thirty-nine miles. The sea was rough and the night dark. The chief and fourth efficers having taken charge, Mr. Brady went blow and turned into his berth. The Captais at the same time went to his room to lie down. What occurred between midnight and two o'clock, the time of the disaster, Mr.

was awakened and thrown out of his bunk by the shock when the steamer struck.

three or four times. Mr. Brady ran up to the deck and found it full of passengers. He found an axe, and with it commenced to clear away the starboard lifeboat. He observed that the Captain and the other officers were

CLEARING THE OTHER BOATS

Mr. Brady succeeded in getting his lifeboat This was the only boat launched, and it no sooner touched the water than a crowd made a rush to get into it. Mr. Brady had to use force to prevent them crowding in. He put two women and about a dozen men into it, and also got in himself. Just then the steamer fell over and sunk. The boat, with its living freight, was carried down with the steamer, and all in it were drowned except

THE STEAMER SUBMERGED The hull of the steamer became almost totally submerged and only the bow and the masts remained above water. The greater part of the passengers were in their rooms below at the time and were immediately drowned. Indeed, so soon after striking did the steamer sink that many of the passengers were doubt sleeping peacefully, in bliss ignorance of all that was going on around them, and passed into eternity without a struggle. Of those on deck, numbering several hundreds, many were washed overboard when the ship fell over, and their cries for help, as they struggled in vain for

REPUGE IN THE BIOGING

ever, had taken

life, were most heartrending. Many, how-

and on the bow and were still living, but with the prospect of almost certain death before them, for they knew not where they were, and were in momentary expectation of the ship sinking further and engulphing them all Even as they were clinging in desperation to the rigging, with the sea washing them continually, their situation was most trying, and every few minutes some of them, benumbed by the cold and exhausted from their struggles, loosed their hold and vanished.

STEAMERS TO THE RESCUE

Two steamars left here at one P. M. to-day for the scene. There will be nothing further until they return.

NAMES OF PASSENCERS ON BOARD.

Among the cabin passengers per the lost steamer Atlantic are William H. Merritt and wife, of New York; Miss Mary Merritt and Miss Annie Scrymser.

MEAGHER'S ROCK, OR CAPE PROSPECT,

Is a rugged, peninsular cape, rising seventy feet above the level of the sea, and forms the western limit of Pennant Bay, the entrance to which is three miles wide in an east, south-east and west northwest direction, and about two miles deep. The bay is exceedingly dangerous, being encumbered with very rocky shoal and small islands; but it affords shelter to navigators acquainted with the channel passages between the obstructions. The land at the head of the bay is precipitous. Hos pital Hill, the highest point, rises two hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea

DESCRIPTION OF THE ATLANTIC.

In the HERALD of June 26, 1871, appears the fol at this port on the 22d of that month on her first trip across the Atlantic, baving accomplished the distance in ten days and a few hours :-

In giving a description of this splendid vessel it may be mentioned at the outset that everything written of the construction and adornment of the Oceanic applies equally to the Atlantic.

Oceanic applies equally to the Atlantic.

THE DIMENSIONS

are:—Length, 420 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold,
33 feet; draught of water, 23 feet; tonnage, 3,723.
There are four masts and six water-tight bulkheads, with every facility for extinguishing fire, let
it break out in whatever quarter.

ONE GREAT IMPROVEMENT
in this vessel is the steam steering gear. We no
longer see two and sometimes four men tugging at
the wheels—a labor in stormy weather fully as
severe as that on the old treadmill, reserved for the
dangerous class of society. One man standing on dangerous class of society. One man standing on the bridge moves a lever which a child could control, and by regulating the movement according to the points on the dial over which it passes this

the bridge moves a lever which a child could control, and by regulating the movement according to the points on the dial over which it passes this IMMENSE WEIGHT glides to the right or the left or maintains a steady course. An index moves across the dial, and, like the little telltale at school, gives information to the master how his pupil is acting. If the helm does not follow the direction pointed out the index will not follow the direction of the lever, and it is perceived at once that the gear is out of order.

THE STEAM POWER calls for especial notice. There are eleven boilers and four cylinders on the compound principle. It is not yet two years since the compound principle was applied to our transatiantic steam vessels, and here we have a further advance in that direction. The ordinary compound engine consists of two cylinders—one high pressure, the other low pressure. The steam employed in the former, instead of being lost by condensation, passes away to the latter and does good service. In this way there is a GREAT ECONOMY IN FURL.

But in the present instance there are four cylinders—two placed in the ordinary position, seventy-eight inches in diameter each, and two others, forty one inches each in diameter, standing over the larger ones, much in the same position as the smaller barrel of a telescope over the larger, but separated. The two pistons are attached to the same rod and move up and down with a stroke of five feet. The great advantage claimed is not simply the increased power of steam operating upon a larger surface, but a greater uniformity in the action of the piston, or, as the Chief Engineer, Mr. Watson, expresses it, "There is a nearer approach to 'equality' in the working." The engines are registered at 3,000 horse power, and are warranted to sustain a pressure of seventy pounds to the square inch. The maximum pressure on the trip out was sixty pounds. When it is stated that only "FIFTY-FIFE TONS OF COAL FER DAY were consumed, no further remark is necessary as to the new principle appli

running through the saloon and in all the berths of saloon passengers, form not only a novel, but a most desirable innovation.

most desirable innovation.

THE OFFICERS

are as follows:—Captain Digby Murray, late of the Oceanic, has the chief command. [Captain Williams was in command when the vessel was lost.] The First Officer is Hamilton Perry, a gentleman of long and varied experience as a navigator, particularly on our Boston lines. The third and fourth officers are Frederick West and David Williams, respectively. The Purser is Mr. Whitby, and the Chief Steward, John Large. The vessel was constructed by Harland & Wolf, at Beliast, and reflects credit upon the Emerald Isle, which shows signs of rising prosperity in their revival of shipbuilding.

Ann Ramsey, aged fifty years, of No. 21 Crosb; street, was struck on the head and slightly injured last evening by some unknown person. She wa attended by a police surgeon and sent home.

SPAIN.

Popular Retaliation Against Carlists and Clericals-Bourbonists Defeated in Action-An Official Financial Defaulter in France-Army Beinforcements for Cuba. French Reports of the Carlist Campaign.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the auth ons to preserve the peace in that city dis at the burning of Berga and other outrageous act of the Carlists, attacked several Catholic churche and seriously damaged the sacred edifices.

CARLISTS DEPRATED IN ACTION tain Oucula made an attack on Venaroz, province of Castellon de la Piana, yesterday. After a short contest the insurgents were defeated by the repulican troops and fled in disorder from before the

BARCELONA MORE PRACEPUL. The agitation in Barcelona is sub further outrages have been perpetrated by the

CLERIC SURPRISED AND INSURGENTS CAPTURE The cure of Santa Cruz was surprised yesterday and narrowly escaped capture. Several of his men

French Reports of the Progress of the Carlist Campaign

BAYONNE, April 1, 1873. The Carlists in Spain are receiving supplies arms, amunition and provisions in various ways, but mostly by sea, A body of 406 Carlists, recruited in Navarre last week, were equipped almost as soon as their organization was effected.

Señor Ello, who was the director of the Carlist committee here, cluded the local authorities, who had orders for his arrest, and crossed into Spain on Saturday last.

A battalion of French troops leaves this city to

It is reported that all the Custom Houses on the

spanish frontier, except that at Irun, have been ocupied by the Carlists, who are fortifying them. An Official Defaulter in France. PARIS, April 1, 1873. The Spanish Vice Consul in this city has a

sconded, leaving a deficit in his accounts to the mount of \$70,000 francs. Under a warrant chargng him with embezziement of public funds he ha

been arrested and sent in custody to Spain. Army Reinforcements Embarked for Cubs. MADRID, April 1, 1873. Additional reinforcements for the Spanish troops

FRANCE.

in Cuba were sent to that island by the steam which sailed from Cadiz for Havana yesterday.

Legislative Debate, with Exciting and Extraordinary Incidents-Probable Resignation of the President of the Assembly.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

PARIS, April 1, 1873. debating for two days the Lyons Municipality bill. The discussion to-day closed with a remarkable

M. Le Royer, a radical, described the committee's eport, which accompanied the bill, as trumpery. The Marquis de Grammont bitterly retorted and occused the deputy of impertinence

President Grevy called the Marquis to order, but the latter refused to retract his language. The members of the Right, exasperated at the

President Grévy made a dignified speech, in which he intimated that he should resign, and de-The House broke up amid the intensest excite

ment. Deputies of all shades of political opinion waited on M. Grévy to-night, and begged him to overlook the incident; but it is expected that his resignation will be offered to-morrow.

DENMARK.

Parliamentary Censure of the Cabinet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Folkething, the Lower House of the Rigsdag, has passed a vote declaring a want of confidence the Danish Ministry.

Cause of the Collision Between the Legis-

lative Body and the Cabinet. The Danish Felkething has been engaged since the middle of February in discussing a propesition of the Left, the object of which is to introd versal suffrage into communal elections. The mo tion was opposed by the Minister of the Interior. would be incurred by the introduction of such a basis for local administration at a time when the right of ownership is contested, and the socialist movement, although subsiding, still maintains a real agitation." Denmark, however, is under the regime of universal suffrage for political elections. But the argument deduced from that is, that in communal administrations questions of money have more especially to be decided, and the idea prevails that a danger would be incurred by giving full authority in such matters to the masses who possess nothing, and would not be disposed to spare the purses of the taxpayers." Strange to say, many Deputies belonging to the party of the peasants expressed apprehensions similar in all points to those of the Minister, but the party of progress has gained a point notwithstanding. would be incurred by the introduction of such a

CHINA.

Russian Royalty Sojourning in Shanghai.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 1, 1873. A dispatch from Shanghae announces the arrival in that city of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.

THE HERALD AND ITS ADVERTISERS. [From the Troy Daily Whig, March 31.]

The NEW YORK HERALD printed yesterday a qua ruple sheet and supplement, making eighteen these, sixty-seven columns, or over eleven pages, were filled with advertisements. This is probably the largest newspaper ever issued.

[From the Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette, March 31.] Wonders of journalism! The Sunday HERALD consisted of a quadruple sheet with supplement altogether eighteen pages of compactly printed news and advertisem

From the Philadelphia Star, March 31.] A WONDERFUL PAPER.
The NEW YORK HERALD yesterday contained

eighteen pages, and was the largest daily urnal ever issued in America. This was a neces sity, not only because it was necessary to make but because the enterprise of Mr. Beanett is so widespread that it takes a large sheet to print HERALD was never so prosperous as it is now. The genius of the father has been even surpassed by

(From the Atlanta (Ga.) Sun, March 28.1 The NEW YORK HERALD of the 23d contained ninety-six columns of matter-sixty-seven of which were devoted to advertisers and twenty-nine to news and general intelligence.

As an evidence of the enormous volume of business done by the New York HERALD, we cite the act that the issue of Sunday, 23d inst., contained ten and a half pages of advertisements, and by actual count there were 2.029 new advertisements in the HERALD of that day.

WEATHER REPORT.

The storm centre moves down the St. Lawren Valley, and a disturbance of lesser importance moves northeastward towards Nova Scotta; for thern States on Wednesday generally wes erly winds and clear or clearing weather; for the Ohio Valley and Lake Brie fresh to brisk northwes over Lake Michigan; for the Middle Atlantic coa brisk westerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather

Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cap Mar, Baltimore, New York, New Haven, New Lon-don, Wood's Hole, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Grand Haven, Chicago and Milwaukee, and are ordered for Boston, Port and, Me., and Eastport.
"A STORM CENTER DEVELOPING."

This expression, or "a storm centre will develo tself on the Middle Atlantic coast," occasionally occurring in the weather probabilities, has quite a difference of opinion among some of our readers. As it will probably be used repeatedly, it may be well to explain that it imports, we us ind; the formation of a low parometer ove the given region in which there is a marked dim nution of atmospheric pressure, and bence, appa the given region in which there is a marked diminution of atmospheric pressure, and hence, apparently, a vortex into and around which the storm winds blow in the direction opposed to that of the hands of a clock. The iorming of one of these storm centres or vortexes, around which the wrist whiri takes place, is attended and, as some meteorologists think, frequently preceded by heavy rain and such marked falling off of the pressure as indicated by the mercury in the barometer under ordinary circumstances, is said to be the most certain warning of an approaching gale.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of las year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's

Average temperature yesterday Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The Position of the United States in Regard to the Fishery Clauses of the Washington Treaty.

The following circular relative to the fisheries on the coast of the Dominion of Canada was issued from the Treasury Department to-day:-

the coast of the Dominion of Canada was issued from the Treasury Department to-day:

To Collegross of Customs and Officials:

By circular, under date of March 6, 1872, this Department notified collectors of customs and the public in regard to the restrictions to which American colonies, and that the provisions between the United States and Great British North American colonies, and that the provisions between the United States and Great British, proclaimed July 4, 1871, so far as they relate to the fisheries, would not go into effect until laws required to carry them into operation have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other.

The Secretary of State recently assured me that he has been officially informed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington that the executive government of the Dominion of Canada, regarding the act of Congress giving effect to the Treaty of Washington as not going into operation till July 1, 1873, has decided that till that time American fashermen have no legal right to fish in Canada waters and their vessels are liable to seizure for doing so; that the Dominion government will, however, take no steps to prevent vessels from fishing within the three mile limit; that such vessels will have permission to fish so far as that government can grant it, and that it is not probable that any seizure will be made at the instance of private parties; but that, should such a case occur, the good offices of the government will be used in advising the release of the vessel and the remission of any penalties incurred.

In view of this courteous and liberal act of the government of the Dominion, you are hereby enjoined to make known to the public interested in the subject to attempts by private parties to enforce the still existing legal restrictions which are set forth in the circular of this Department, already referred to; and that if

THE MAYOR AND THE CHARTER.

Mayor Havemeyer on the Twenty-

Mayor Havemeyer was in his office yesterday porter of the HERALD entered to inform His Honor that the twenty-seventh section of the charter has passed, giving the appointing power to the Mayor and retaining the incumbents of four important city offices. The reporter inquired of the Mayor what he thought about it and whether he was dis posed to give his opinions.

"Don't you think we had better wait," answered the Mayor," until the charter is nearer law before we begin to talk very decisively about it. It is not much more than gossip at present. The Senate have not got through with it yet. When they get through it has to go to the House. Before it gets there public opinion will have to speak, and, after all, it has to go to the Governor.'

"So you don't regard the passing of this section the present shape, Mr. Mayor, as conclusive of "No, certainly not. There is yet much to be done and said before the charter becomes law." "You are perhaps aware that the section retains four of the present incumbents of important of

"You are perhaps aware that the section retains four of the present incumbents of important offices?"

The Mayor smiled a knowing smile and said:—
"So I have heard."
"It rejects Comptroller Green, too, Mr. Mayor."
"Well, that was to be expected. There are a good many politicians who don't want a man like that over the Department of Finance. If they knew what the Mayor has to do, and wished to have some one there whom they could trust, they would be glad to know an honest man signed these warrants. Look at this array of documents. It is impossible for me to go through them with any idea of thoroughly examining them. Allow me to direct your attention to the items in these vonchers. Each one of these is countersigned; has the initials affixed of the Comptroller in each line, and the Comptroller personally sees first and last. Look at this one, which prevents the city paying over four hundred dollars a month to a man who has rendered no nersonal service. Here is another, with papers affixed, showing a long and arduous examination, that sayes the city \$3,000. Now I should like to know how the Mayor of this city is going to be responsible for the economical government of the city with a slippery man in charge of the Department of Finance. I know I am not going to try it while I'm here. What the city wants is a careful, honest Comptroller, and he can't be too honest and too careful.
"Then you think the politicians didn't want Mr. Green." Then you think the politicians didn't want Mr.

"Then you think the politicians didn't want Mr. Green?"
"Well, I don't know what they want; that remains to be seen. If there is anybody who wants to steal he would rather not have a man who does not want to steal around. Don't you think so?"
"That is so, Mr. Mayor. Then you don't mean to trouble yourself at present about the charter?"
"No, sir; I shall let them do as they please. Somebody else will have something to say about it besides the Senate."
As the Mayor said he had almost seven hundred warrants to sign that alternoon the reporter thanked him for his courtesy and withdrew.

THE SCOTT-GARRETT WAR PITTSBURG, Pa., April 1, 1873.

There are no fresh developments concerning the difficulty between the Pennsylvania Railroad and employ of the former company still remain at Broadford, but their services will not be required to resist by physical force the relaying of

to resist by physical force the relaying of the switch by the Pittsburg, Washington and Baltimore men. The latter company have coaciuded to use no voicince, but lay the entire matter before the Courts, with the assurance that such law in measures will be beneficial to their cause and secure them their just rights.

E. K. Hyndman, General Superintendent of the road, went up this morning to Mount Pleasant for the purpose of gathering testimony in relation to the scizure, and other preparations are being made to bring the issue squarely before the Courts for decision and settlement. In the meantime the Pennsylvania Raligoad Company continue to have possession of the Rount Pleasant branch, and are running trains regularly and transporting the products of the valley, which, till a few days ago, formed perhaps the heaviest numbers of the Connellsville Ralifoad.

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK

mportant and Decisive Recting of Stockholders and Directors Yesterdayof New Shares in Order to Recapital-ize-Only \$250,000 Meeded-\$80,000 Paid ganization at Hand.

The stockholders, depositors and directors of the ull's Head Bank held a meeting of interest and importance to the community at large in the par-for of the Ashiand House, Twenty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, yesterday atternoon. Bank, was requested to take the chair of the meeting and stated the progress of the plan adopted at the tast meeting for recapitalizing the Bull's Head Bank under the direction of the committee of five then appointed to carry out its designs. After the reading of the E. Mather was called upon by the President te represent the committee of five, of which he was hairman, and to report to the house the progres of its work in resolutions and otherwise.

financially and legally, for it was to be considered Everything was not ready to give a satisfactory re port at the last meeting. Saturday was appointed notices published to have them attend this precting He was in hopes the President of the Bull's Head Bank would be in attendance to make a persons statement, but he lound it impracticable - The object was to reorganize and recapitalize the bank, and he called on stockholders to relinquish their old shares until such time as the bank would be in a position to recognize them and to buy new shares for its re-establishment. They had frumpted over a crisis last. Saturday in reference to the action of the United States Court. He feared at first the Court would decisive the bankruptry of the bank, but the Judge postponed his decision for a week. Renne the necessity of namediate action, \$150,000 were to be raised in the purchase of new shares. Already shares to the amount of \$56,000 were purchased, and he would call on the depositors and stockholders to sum up the rest.

The Pursuprint then called on Mr. Cameron, Treasurer of the Committee, to give his views. He said: bject was to reorganise and recapitalize the fa

I will speak very briefly, but to the point. You submitted a plan of reorganization, asking the depositors to come forward. You offered to raise half the amount of necessary shares, and I am prepared to offer over the other half on the part of the depositors. (Applause.)

After the Pressident commented on Mr. Cameron's pointed and agreeable assertion he showed the shareholders that they were without a penny of interest "to-day" in the stocks, but that they had full opportunity of making too pennies to the dollar. The assets were not going to be wasted through various suits. It was better to take the bank out of the hands of the Courts and replace it again in the hands of honest men.

again in the hands of honest men.

The following resolutions were then submitted by the chairman of the committee of five, Mr. Mather:— Resolved, That we here reiterate our acceptance and adoption of the plan and propositions approved at our meeting held here, March 25, 1873, for the creation sud issuing of new shares of stock, and that it be preferred.

Resolved, That all payments by the stockholders for uew stock be made to John E. Williams, Esq., the same to be deposited in the Metropolitan National Bank, and to be paid by him to the Bull's Head Bank only whon as and our existing committee shall be convinced that by so doing the bank will be enabled to resume its business, pay its creditors without further default and have a working capital reserved.

Unanimously adopted.

Whereas at our meeting, held March 28, 1873, the directors of the Bull's Head Bank declared their readiness either to continue in office or to resign individually or collectively should it be deemed by us in the interest of the bank for them to do so; therefore Bosolved, That said directors be and hereby are specially requested to so reorganize their board from time to time as shall be recommended by our existing committee and John E. Williams, Esq., our chairman, such settle bank; and be it. sind John E. Williams, to the solution of the Bull's by the directors being deemed by us lot use the bank; and be it

Resolved, That the Board or Directors of the Bull's Resolved, That the Board or Directors of the Bull's Resolved, That the Board or Directors of the Bull's Resolved, That the Board or Directors of the Bull's Resolved, That the Board or Directors of the Bull's Resolved, That the Bull's Resolved in the Bull's Resolved

bank.
Unanimously adopted.
After the reading of the above resolutions by the Secretary and their unanimous adoption by the Board the names of those subscribers who had not yet come forward to take new shares or renounce their old stocks were cailed out. The following preamble and series of agreements prepared by the committee of five was then submitted for and received a respectable number of signatures:—

ceived a respostable number of signatures:—
Whereas at a meeting of the stockholders of the Bull'
Head Bank, held at the Ashland House, in this city of
New York, March 26, 1873, certain recolutions were
adopted; and whereas we, the subscribers, severally and
respectively approve of the propositions and plans men
tioned in said resolutions, and desire to co-operate tioned in said resolutions, and desire to come accomplishing the same, now, the left known that we, severally and tively, for and in consideration of the and of \$1\$ to each of us in hand paid have so these presents do grant, assign, transfer and as Frederick C, Mather, Adam S, Cameron, James M Pierson S, Hatstead and Robert Mook—the commete appointed at said meeting—all our shares of stock in said bank, being the number written processors with our names resolutions.

day of April—two years hence.)

The above contract received signatures of styck-holders and shareholders relinquishing their old shares to the amount of over one nundred thow and dollars, and signatures for the purchase of new shares for the reorganization of the bank to the amount of \$80,000 and above. The greatest satisfaction appeared to prevail, and every one sy oken to expressed their hope that the recapitalizing and reorganizing of the Bull's Head Bank on a reliable basis was certain.

The meeting adjourned about half-past five o'clock P. M., to meet again on the call of the ecommittee of five, of which notice will be given in the public press.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES. Names of the Surveyors Killed by Whirl

wind's Band of Cheyennes LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April; 1, 1873. The surveyors murdered en Cinnamon River, on the 19th of March, by Indians, were Dani el Short, E. M. Deming, or Arkansas City; J. H. Davis, of Chillicothe, Mo., and an Englishman nam ed Robers

The Indians were Whirlwind's maraueling band

of Cheyennes. An expedition has been organized at Arkansas City to go to the relief of surveying parties on the Cinnamon. Much excitement prevails on the frontier.

THE MODOCS SURROUNDED. SAN FRANCISCO, APER 1, 1873. It is reported that General Canby is surrounding

coughs and colds were never so prevalent, Fertunatel HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TARE will cur the worst of them, and the people knew it.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one manute.

A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go ESPENSCHEID, DS Namen street. A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAPES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street. Attention, All :- Lace Curtains from selling less than gold cost.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Broadway, near-Astor place.

A .- Who Wants a Hat? Call on Dog GAN Manufacturer, 1/2 Nassau, corner of Annetreet April is the Month and Knoz the Man .-This explains when and of whom to buy your Spring hats. Knox is doing a splendid business at his popular salesroom, No. 212 throadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

Dyspeptics—Cure Yourselves by Taking Dr. SHARP'S SPECIFIC. Reited immediate. HAR NETT'S Pharmacy, Bible House, Fourth avenue. r., Kearney's Buchu is Unequalled Bright's disease, gravel, dropsy, gont, diabetes as ney disease in every stage. 10t Duane street, clan always in attendance. HUDNOT, agone.

Royal Havana Lottery .- New fiche wour. Orders filled, prizes cashed, inforwation of shed. Highest rates paid for Spanish bills, J.c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, is Wallstreet, J. isw York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Extraor-linary drawing takes place the 22d ings. J. B. MARTI-NEZ & CO., Bunkers, 10 Wall street Pay office box 4,633, New York. Wedding and Ball Cards -Latest Paris styles MONOGRAMS and French Nov R PAPER. JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Estable abed 1540.

Zociaton, is the Pury at Form of Cod. IVER OIL, combined with oxygen; half the usual

NEW PURLICATIONS. "HOW TO CATCH BO GUES."-THOSE WHO READ THE PHRENOW GIOAL JOURNAL may learn how to indee who may and who may not be trusted. It is only 51 a year, of cents a number. Three trial numbers sent for 25 ce, is by S. R. WELLS, 335 Broadway, New York.